RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED

Vol. X. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1829. No. 496.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, Aug. 19.		Fayetteville, Aug. 27.		Newbern, Aug. 22.		Petersburg. Aug. 21.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	100 a	120	150 a	175	150 a	175	125 a	200
Apple,	——	33	35	40		40	45	30	50
Peach,	——	—		50	60	75		45	75
Bacon,	lb.	6½	7	6	6½	6	7	6	7½
Beeswax,	——	22	25	20	22	20		22	25
Butter,	——	15		15	20	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	——	12	14	13	16	13	15	12	16
Corn,	bush.	55	60	50	55	35	40	55	60
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8	6¾	7½	7	7½	7	9
Candles, mould,	——	15	16	14		15		12	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		75	80	70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	700		400	475	650	700	500	650
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	30	35	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	—		125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	——	40	45	50		38	40	35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		10000	11500
Lard,	lb.	8		6		6	7	6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	28	30	30	33	30		33	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		8½	9	8	10	7	8
Oats,	bush.	—		25	27	-		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		725	800	—		550	600
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125		125	150	120	125	150	200
West India,	——	80	90	70	80	80	95	100	150
New England,	——	30	34	45	50	40	42	36	37½
Rice,	cwt.	250	275	350	400	300	325	400	500
Shot,	——	—		1000		900	1000	650	700
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		75	80	80	100	70	75
Turk's Island,	——	45	50	80	90	55	60	—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	850	1050	900	1000	700	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		20	25	18	25	16	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	——	—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	——	—		120		125	150	—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		300		—		350	1100
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	8		9	10	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		70	75	100		100	105
Whiskey,	gall.	28	30	25		35		28	30
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	——	—		150	175	160	200	—	
Sherry,	——	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	——	—		200	380	—		—	
Malaga,	——	—		70	80	100	120	—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscription is received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends removing to the west, he will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 14th of October next, on the premises, the valuable and well improved tract of land on which he now lives, lying in Caswell county, ten miles above Caswell Court House, on the stage road from Milton to Salisbury, containing by estimate about 600 acres; another tract containing 400 acres, adjoining the tract first named, lying on the same road; both of which will be sold for a part cash and a credit of one and two years for the balance. At the same time and place will be sold all the crop of corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. a few likely young work mules, cattle and hogs, together with all my household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, &c. all of which will be sold on a credit. The terms will be more explicitly mentioned on the day of sale.

Wm. J. Nash.

Caswell county, August 10th. 95—3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that my sons Anderson Riley and Henderson Riley, have authority from me to transact business for themselves, and to become responsible for their contracts in as full and complete a manner as if they had attained the full age of twenty-one years

John Riley.

August 25. 95—3w

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 9. 83—

The Managers of the Orange County Bible Society will meet at the Presbyterian Church in this place, on the first Monday in September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to make arrangements for the anniversary meeting. A punctual attendance is requested.

August 18. 94—

A Camp Meeting will commence at Salem Meeting-House, Orange county, fourteen miles west of Hillsborough, on Saturday the 5th of September next, under the superintendence of the Rev. Moses Brock.

August 18. 94—

JEWELLERY, &c.

THE subscriber would in this way inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his shop, at his own house in this place, where he is well prepared to execute work in his line, and will faithfully and punctually do all such work as may be committed to his care.

He has on hand a good assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER WORK, &c. which will be sold unusually low for cash.

☞ All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly, and for the last time, requested to make payment forthwith. Longer Indulgence cannot be given.

Wm. Huntington.

August 18. 94—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having dissolved their copartnership in the carpenter's business, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against them to present them immediately.

Faddis & Woods.

August 18. 94—3w

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal support which he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues his shop at his old stand, opposite the court house, where he keeps a handsome assortment of Watches and Jewellery, which he will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere. He has also received a neat assortment of materials, and is prepared to repair watches and clocks at the shortest notice, and warrant to perform well. All work from a distance will be well executed and promptly attended to. All kinds of silver work made at the shortest notice.

Lemuel Lynch.

August 19. 94—tf

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Enoe, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool.

Saml. S. Claytor.

June 9. 3m—86

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

HILLSBOROUGH

FALL RACES,

WILL commence over the Hillsborough Course on Wednesday the 30th day of September next.

1st day. A sweep stakes, mile heats, for two year old colts raised in Orange county. Five entered, and subscription open until the evening preceding the race. Entrance twenty-five dollars.

2d day. Two mile heats, for 200 dollars.

3d day. Three mile heats, for 300 dollars.

4th day. One mile heats, for 100 dollars, together with part of the gate money.

The money to be hung up on the usual discount.

By order of the Club.

Wm. H. Phillips, *Sec'ry.*

August 25. 95—3w

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Friday the 11th day of next month (September) will be sold, at the late residence of Elizabeth Brewer, deceased, all the estate of said deceased, consisting of several tracts of Land, five or six likely Negroes, the stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, a Wagon and Gears, with other articles Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Thos. Snipes, *Ex'r.*

August 25. 95—3wp

THE LADIES'

LITERARY PORT FOLIO.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

City circulation larger than that of any similar work.

A chaste and Elegant Miscellany, devoted to the Fine Arts and Science—the Toilet—Criticisms—Tales—Sketches—Poetry—Flowers—Music—the choice beauties of the best Magazines—General Literature—Literary, Fashionable and Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

Plates Published—Miniature Portraits of foreign writers—Fashions engraved and coloured in the style of *Modes de Paris*—View of the Capital at Washington.

In Preparation—Correct specimens of the Garden Rose, Missletoe, Larkspur, Pink, Wild Rose, and Passion Flower, drawn and coloured from nature, being the first of a series of Botanical and Horticultural subjects, with illustrations.

Also—Miniature Portraits of American authors.

Terms $2 50 in advance. Address the Editor, THOMAS C. CLARKE, Philadelphia, No. 67 Arcade, up stairs.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies' Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess," &c.—*Wellsburg (Va.) Gaz.*

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our county."—*Rockingham (Va.) Register.*

"It is more ellevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications," &c.—*Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer.*

"In point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c. *Watertown (N Y.) Register.*

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c.—*New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette.*

To the Printers of the United States.

OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased: The Subscriber, therefore, has been induced to make a proportional reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the *Trade*, who are assured that in regard to the quality of the metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete, with Presses and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

RICHARD RONALDSON.

PRICES—At six months credit, for approved paper, or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash.

Pearl, per lb.	$1 40	English,	$0 36
Nonpareil,	0 90	Great Primer,	0 34
Minion,	0 70	Double Pica,	0 32
Brevier,	0 56	Do. Great Primer,	0 32
Burgeois,	0 46	Large letter, plain,	30
Long Primer,	0 40	Scabbards & Quotations,	0 30
Small Pica,	0 38		
Pica,	0 36		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment at 9 cents per pound.

Philadelphia, July 2. 93—

CASH

WILL be given for several LIKELY NEGROES.

Inquire at this Office.

June 30, 87—

TRACT DEPOSITORY.

TRACTS from the American Tract Society—also from the Union Tract Society, may be had in any quantity, at the Society's prices, by forwarding orders, with cash, to

P. W. Dowb, or T. P. Hunt.

Raleigh, Aug. 4. 93—

RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Southern Agriculturist.

ON THE CULTURE OF RED CLOVER.

Pendleton, July 14, 1828.

DEAR SIR:—Observing in the last number of your work, that you have republished a fact, as to the resuscitation of a crop of Red Clover, which I had incidentally stated to the editor of the American Farmer, I beg leave to state it more particularly, believing that an inference may be drawn which may prove useful, at least to the upper part of our state.

The cultivation of Red Clover, as an improver of our soil, and as a substitute for that continual draft on our corn cribs, has been long a desideratum in our system of husbandry; but heretofore neglected, from an impression that the heat of our suns was too intense, and our soil too arid for its product. But the result of my little experience has, I think, clearly proved that it will not only flourish well, but that it is very difficult, if not impossible to eradicate it.

I think, on reflection, that it was in February 1816, that I sowed two acres in clover and timothy, with a little oats, intended as a shield against the heat of of the sun. The latter took the lead, matured, and was cut, leaving the former thinly scattered over the surface. It was suffered to remain that season, and go to seed on the ground. The spring following being very wet, the whole surface was completely covered with the most luxuriant growth of clover and timothy that I ever saw. At the proper time it was mowed, and all who saw it were astonished at its product. The next year proved dry, and it did not succeed so well.

The high price of cotton, the cultivation of which, at that time, seemed to absorb every other pursuit, induced me to abandon the idea of grazing, which I contemplated at the commencement of my experiment; and the clover patch was ploughed up very deep with a two-horse barshare, for potatoes, preparatory to a crop of cotton which followed, and was continued three or four years successively, yielding not less than one thousand pounds of green seed per acre.

It was then manured, and planted in corn, five feet by eight inches in the drill, to contend a premium offered by our Agricultural Society. The product was fifty nine bushels and three pecks per acre, notwithstanding it suffered severely from drought; otherwise, all who saw it growing believed that it would have made from seventy to eighty bushels per acre. The year following it was sowed in rye, yielding a fine crop; then rested one year; and, finally, sowed in oats last February; and to my astonishment, as well as all who have seen it, a fine growth of clover has sprung up, where there had not been the least vestige for ten years.

It is scattered over about two acres; but an acre, or a little less, has turned off very nearly four large wagon loads of hay, as much piled on as four large mules could draw. He must be sceptical indeed, who does not believe that red clover* can be successfully cultivated, at least in our upper districts, after the result which I have stated.

Hoping that its cultivation may become general, and believing that it is of the utmost importance, not only in renovating our exhausted fields, but as furnishing the means of rearing our own stock, which all must admit to be necessary in these *tariffic* times, I beg leave to subscribe myself very respectfully, yours, &c. JOHN E. CALHOUN.

* The white clover grows spontaneously with us, and is very common.

HAY MAKING.

From the Boston Patriot.

As the season for making hay has arrived, I wish to say something upon what I have found from experience to be the best manner of preserving it, because I consider one ton of good hay of as much value for feeding a stock of cattle as two tons of poor.

It should be an invariable rule to cock up, in the afternoon, all the grass which has been cut in the forenoon, and not open it again till the heat of a meridian sun has exhausted all the dew, and made the earth hot the next day, and then it need not be spread very thin. The best way is to turn the cocks directly over, and loosen them a little so that the sun and wind can penetrate through them, and then before the dew falls put them back in their original position. The next day, the weather being good, serve it in the same manner as soon as the dew is off, and you will find after it has been open to the sun a short time it will be sufficiently made to be taken into the barn, and that it has retained its original green color, looks nearly as bright as it was before mowing, has a rich perfume, and will weigh more, as well as support more stock and bring a better price in market. It may be that a longer time will be necessary for curing clover when mowed green and the crop large. If that is true, the same mode must be pursued to have it good, at least it must ever be protected from the dew. Let clover once be soaked with a heavy dew, after it has been wilted by the sun, and it is but of little value; the leaves drop, change color and are lost, and the stock becomes brown and tasteless, indeed it will hardly compensate the farmer for his labor in taking it to his barn. But secured from the dews and made by the wind and sun, it will be good hay; even a richness will be retained in the stalks, so that cattle and horses will consume the whole. In seasons of showers, you have the only security which is possible, by having your hay in cock, which, done as it ought to be, prevents it from receiving much damage; whereas showers upon hay half made and spread on the ground, nearly ruin it.

A small quantity of salt put on your haw which is early cut is of great utility; it preserves the hay, and is healthy for the cattle.

Our soil is good for grazing, cattle and beef are two of our staple exports, that our stock should be well wintered is of great importance, because it is always easy to make good beef from cattle of any description which have been well wintered and are in good order in the spring. Every farmer, therefore, who wishes to make money by his business, cannot pay too much attention to have his hay good and his stock well tended, for thereby wealth will come to him.

Should it be objected, that to make hay in this manner, the hay makers would be out of employ towards the close of the day, the answer is, that having secured what has been cut in the morning, the mowers may proceed to cut the grass, because it ceases to wilt after the dew falls, and consequently is not injured by lying open on the ground, having never been wilted by the sun.

Could we but learn to make our hay as it should be, and abuse our working oxen less, not make them work excessively hard all day, and at the same time be continually bradding them with a sharp iron because they can do no more than their strength permits, we should find many more dollars in the pockets of our farmers, and the value of our stock nearly doubled.

BOOK KNOWLEDGE IN AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural knowledge, like all other knowledge, is founded on experience. Experience is the result of Experiments. If we derive our knowledge solely from our experience, it must of course be very limited. If we call to our aid the experience of others, our knowledge is thereby extended. The experience of others can only be obtained by observation, conversation, and reading. What we obtain by reading may, however, include every other information. Thus—A finds out by experience, or by the results of divers experiments, the best mode of destroying bugs or catterpillars. A obtains his knowledge from the fountain head, his own experience. B observes one of his neighbours in the successful practice of a process for destroying bugs and caterpillars. In this case he obtains useful knowledge by means of observation, from the experience of another. A communicates this process to B, by the word

of mouth. B then obtains his portion of useful knowledge by means of conversation. Thus far all goes on swimmingly. But A or B takes it into his head to write down the particulars of said process for destroying bugs or caterpillars; posts it off to the printer, who sends it all abroad on newspaper wings. The thing now begins to look a little suspicious, and many who would believe the verbal statements of farmer A, or farmer B. have their doubts about the matter when they see their remarks in print. The information which has been subjected to the press, begins to appear too much like book-farming, and C like a blockhead as he is, refuses to avail himself of the advantages it proffers, because he dose not believe in being taught by a printer or an editor of a newspaper how to manage a business he was brought up to. *N. E. Farmer.*

REFORM IN EGYPT.

The Pacha of Cairo has turned reformer, and ordered all the Mussulmen to cut off heir beards. This was a bold measure, and for a time great danger to the public peace was apprehended.—"What shall we do when we want to swear by our beards?" asked the Mussulmen. "Swear by your chins," said the Pacha. The consent of the Ulemas was at length obtained to this beard-sweeping measure, and the Mussulmen where consoled by the permission given to them to deposit their beards in the graves of the owners of them. As an expedient by which no laughter or ridicule should be indulged against any man who might be shorn of his beard before his neighbours, a particular hour and day were fixed for the bearded Mussulmen to assemble in the open streets and squares. They were ranged in line and column—the shaving executioners were in requisition—and the cherished growth of years was destroyed in a moment.

UNIQUE HEBREW MANUSCRIPT.

The Literati are likely to be highly interested with an original ancient manuscript of the Pentateuch, now in the possession of Mr. Sams, of Darlington, Durham. It is of goat-skin leather, in two volumes, and measures two feet wide, and sixty-nine feet long. Each sheet of skin is divided into pages, five inches and a half in width. The letters are very large, and not only most beautifully written, but ornamented with a number of tagin or coronal. The antiquity of this M. S. may be inferred by its being written on leather—a circumstance which would hardly have taken place after the invention vellum was made. It is believed to be fifteen hundred years old, and has been above eight hundred years in our Jewish family, on the continent, from whence it has recently been procured under the most interesting circumstances. During the calamities which followed the train of Buonaparte's wars, a Jewish family of opulence was reduced to utter ruin, and compelled to emigrate. They came to Holland in their exile, and were there so very much reduced as to be obliged to pledge, as their last resource, this precious treasure of their laws, under a limitation of a considerable time for its redemption. The time expired, the pledge was not redeemed, and the property was sold in Holland by the person who lent his money on it. It has been preserved with the greatest care, in a rich cover, fringed with a fine silk. The rollers on which the M. S. runs are composed of beautiful mahogany. It has been seen by a number of Hebrew scholars and Jews, and it is generally thought to be the most ancient copy of the five books of Moses in existence.

The Mystic Number.—Professor Eaton, in the last number of Silliman's American Journal of Science, has shown that five is the most favourite number of nature. He says at least half of all known plants have the parts of fructification in fives; or in a number which is the product of five. The radiated division of animals, such as the sea star, Medusa's head, and every species of coral rock, have their rays in five or in a number produced by some product of five. Throughout the whole vertebral division of Cuvier, five is the leading number. We have five fingers to the hand and five toes to the foot, in common with most animals which are provided with organs for suckling their young. We have five senses; seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting and feeling: and professor Eaton further says there are five principles, constituting the highest vertebral animal, to wit, man, 1. Inert matter, 2. The attractive principle, 3. Living principle, 4. The sentient principle. 5. The intellectual principle.

From the Nashville Banner.

GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENA.

Some months since, in the act of boring for salt-water, on the land of Mr. Lemuel Stockton, situated in the county of Cumberland, Kentucky, a vein of pure oil was struck, from which it is almost incredible what quantities of substance issued. The discharges were by floods, at intervals of from two to five minutes, at each flow vomiting forth many barrels of pure oil. I witnessed myself, on a shaft that stood upright by the aperture in the rock from which it issued, marks of the oil twenty-five or thirty feet perpendicularly above the rock. These floods continued for three or four weeks, when they subsided to a constant stream, affording many thousand gallons per day. This well is between a quarter and a half mile from the Cumberland river, on a small hill down which it runs into the river. It was traced as far down the Cumberland as Gallatin, in Sumner county, nearly 500 miles—for many miles it covered the whole surface of the river, and its marks are now found on the rocks on each bank. About two miles below the point at which it touched the river, it was fired by a boy—and the effect is said to have been grand beyond description An old gentleman who witnessed it, says, he has seen several cities on fire, but that he never beheld any thing like the flames which rose from the bosom of the Cumberland to touch the very clouds, (his own words.) The oil has a very strong scent, and was, while it issued in great quantities, smelt at the distance of five or six miles above its entrance into the river. The odour is disagreeable to all persons who have inhaled it, except three, two others and myself.

The oil is so very penetrating that no barrels which could be procured retained it perfectly. Some few barrels were filled and put into the ground.—They have caulked the aperture in the rock, in order to procure what remains, but it is feared the harvest is over. A TRAVELLER.

CURIOUS ANECDOTE.

A nobleman, in the early part of the reign of Louis XV. having a very vicious horse, which none of the grooms or servants would ride,—several of them having been thrown, and one killed,—asked leave of his majesty to have him turned loose into the menagerie, against one of the largest lions. The king readily consented, and the animal, on a certain day, was conducted thither. Soon after the arrival of the horse, the door of the den was drawn up, and the lion, with great state and majesty, marched slowly to the mouth of it; when, seeing his antagonist, he set up a tremendous roar. The horse immediately startled and fell back; his ears were erected, his mane was raised, his eyes sparkled, and something like a general convulsion seemed to agitate his whole frame. After the first emotions of fear had subsided, the horse retired to a corner of the menagerie, where, having directed his heels towards the lion, and having reared his head over his left shoulder, he watched with extreme eagerness the motions of his enemy. The lion, who presently quitted the den, sidled about for more than a minute, as if meditating the mode of attack, when, having sufficiently prepared himself for the combat, he made a sudden spring at the horse, which defended itself by striking his adversary a most violent blow on the chest. The lion instantly retreated, groaned, and seemed for several minutes inclined to give up the contest, when recovering from the painful effects of the blow, he returned to the charge with unabated violence. The mode of preparation for this second attack was the same as the first. He sidled from one side of the menagerie to the other for a considerable time, seeking a favorable opportunity to seize his prey; during all which time the horse still preserved the same posture, and still kept his head erect and turned over his shoulder. The lion at length gave a second spring, with all the strength and velocity he could exercise, when the horse caught him with his hoof on the under jaw, which he fractured. Having sustained a second and more severe repulse than the former, the lion retreated to his den as well as he was able, apparently in the greatest agony, moaning all the way in a most lamentable manner The horse was soon obliged to be shot, as no one dared to approach the ground where he was kept. *Illustrations of Natural History.*

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

From the Alabama Journal.

To the Citizens of Georgia and Alabama.

We, the chiefs and head men of the Creek Nation, have very recently understood that much alarm and excitement have been produced in various parts of your country; we learn that it is reported among your citizens that the Creek Nation is becoming hostile and unfriendly to the citizens of said states; we learn, that much uneasiness is manifested on account of it. All this we are extremely sorry to hear; and we take this method to inform the people generally, that there are no such views in contemplation among the people of the Creek Nation; and the report has been gotten up by some malicious person or persons to excite the feelings of the white people against us; perhaps for their personal advantage; and perhaps to arouse the feelings of the executive of the United States, for the purpose of forcing us, contrary to our will, from the land of our great fore fathers, which has been our inheritance from generation to generation from time immemorial.

Independant of all moral right and moral law, by which we hold the same, the government of the United States has, by a solemn treaty, made and entered into at the city of Washington, by all the constituted authorities of both nations, acknowledged, recognized and guaranteed to the Creek Nation forever, all the lands we now hold, though that is but little; and we never can think of removing from it. Our children are near and dear to us; we must cherish and support them. We wish to live in peace with our white brothers; and we wish our children to live in peace after we are dead and gone. We wish to cultivate peace and harmony forever. We wish to instruct our children to adopt the manners and customs of the whites, as far as they are capable of so doing, as we find our neighbours, the Cherokees, are fast advancing in the arts of civilized life. This has convinced us that we can do the same, and in the course of a few generations, our old habits, manners and customs will, we confidently believe, be fully and completely eradiated, and will assume all the arts of civilization.

Now, friends and brothers, we appeal to your feelings of justice and magnanimity for a co-operation in our cause. You are a great, happy, and magnanimous people. You understand how to appreciate free principles, free laws, and free institutions, and according to your honest conception of such laws, you will deal out to us all the rights and privileges that we are entitled to, and have been guaranteed to us by the government of the United States.

In closing this communication, we beg you, on the part of our nation and ourselves, to accept the warmest feelings of friendship and good will, and be assured that our nation never will spill the blood of our white friends and brothers, so long as the grass grows or the water runs.

Signed by the chiefs of the nation.

The alarm on the Missouri frontier, concerning the Indians, is over. The unnecessary military force marched out on the occasion has returned to camp, and the cloud of militia has dispersed. The governor himself has recalled his warlike order, and it is acknowledged, on all hands, that they were from the beginning wholly uncalled-for by the emergency.

And it is somewhat curious to observe how exactly we divined, when the news first reached us, the true character of this affray, which was blazoned abroad as "Indian hostilities." We said that, in all probability, and indeed partly from their own showing, the blame lay on the side of the whites. Now, look at the accounts which we insert to-day. Look, especially, at that which is taken from the St. Louis Times, a new paper, believed to be friendly not only to the national but also to the state administration. What says this print? The whites, as "an armed force," found the Indians moved out of their way, and they followed them, and demanded satisfaction (for alleged wrongs.) They first demanded their chief, and then their arms: and, to save their lives, which were next endangered, the Indians, who were thus required (and partly obeyed) to sacrifice one thing after another, at last stood on the defensive. They did not even then fire, if the reader will bear in mind the first account of the affair, but were fired upon by the whites, and the survivors only saved their own lives at the sacrifice of a dozen of their number. In this affair, as we now have it upon authority, who were the aggressors? Who are guilty of the blood that was shed! We are almost ashamed to meet the question. There was not a single circumstance, it seems, to justify either the alarm on the frontier, or the array of the militia and the detachment of the military. But Uncle Sam "pays for all."

Nat. Intel.

Fredericksburg, Aug. 21.

FRESHET.—In consequence of the rain on Monday night, the Rappahannock has been higher than at any period since 1814. We understand that a great deal of damage has been done in Orange, Culpeper and Fauquier by the inundation of low grounds, In many instances, large quantities of wheat, which the continued rains, for a month past had prevented from being gathered, were carried off entirely, whilst the corn crop has been seriously injured. The rapidity and unexpectedness of the rise prevented the usual precautions. Several large scows were carried away from Falmouth, and four vessels at our wharves, parted their fastenings and were borne down the stream Immense quantities of timber passed the town, and we have heard also of the bodies of horses and cattle having been seen The lower extremity of the canal, has sustained damage to the amount of about two or three hundred dollars. Its liability to injury arose from its unfinished state. *Arena.*

Philadelphia, Aug. 13.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Tanner, yesterday published his New Map of the United States. It is a splendid production, and as before observed, contains more information than any other work of the kind, and a large portion of that new matter, obtained with great labor and care. The value of the publication is much enhanced by a memoir of the materials of which the map is composed, and the manner in which they were obtained. We shall take an early opportunity of making our readers fully acquainted with both. *Aurora.*

We are sorry to observe (says the National Gazette) that editors of American newspapers begin to notice elopements of ladies. Surely, the parents must experience grief enough, without the aggravation of a publicity, which tends, moreover, to prevent reconcilement and harden error into obstinacy and impenitence. The example has been set, likewise, of mentioning the fortune of the bride in the announciation of the nuptials. A member of congress—even a private gentleman—cannot now move from New York to Philadelphia, or Philadelphia to Washington, without being heralded, though his objects be strictly private, of common business or pleasure. Impertinent interference with private concerns is one of the old marked vices of the British press. By this licentiousness of cupidity, malice or levity, characters are utterly blasted which might be retrieved; breaches made incurable which might be repaired; acts of mere imprudence converted into desperate criminality, and fatal blows inflicted on the peace of innocent parties.—We could give instances of these evils really awful, in the English annals.

The practice of betting on Elections, an evil that ought to be discouraged.

The editor of the Providence Subaltern has stated, should any one feel disposed to hazard $3000 or less, he can be accommodated by a friend who will bet that sum, or any less amount, that Henry Clay will be the next president of the United States. Another bet of $1000 is offered, that Clay's majority of electoral votes will be 190. In reply to this challenge, Mr. F. Naested, of Newbern, has offered to take up $1000 of the first of the above bets, and the whole of the other—the cash, or bond with good security, to be deposited in some bank in New York.

This practice of betting ought to be discountenanced by every lover of his country, as its direct tendency is to destroy the purity of elections. It is an easy matter to see that a man who has hazarded $1000 or more upon the success of any candidate, will use all his influence to procure his election, and the interest he feels in the event will be likely to shut his eyes against the conviction of his candidate's incompetency, though the evidence of it might be developed more and more during the canvass. Nor is it difficult to conceive of a man who has thus put property at stake, resorting to unfair means to influence the issue, not only to avoid a positive loss, but to secure a positive gain. It may be said that such debts cannot be recovered in a court of law, and that they are frequently not paid. But even if so the practice has a bad effect upon society; for the honor of a gambler is far better than no honor at all: and it may safely be said that most people pay their debts of honor as they are called, with as much and often with more punctuality than they do their honest debts.

Boston Patriot.

SINGULAR AND AMUSING CASE.

A singular application to the civil tribunal of the place has lately excited much amusement as well as attention in the town of Dreux. A child, named Rose Victoire Vivien, had, it seems, been born on the 23d of September, 1802, and was duly registered, at the time, before the mayor of the commune of Allainville, as a female infant, in the presence of her father and other witnesses. From that period to the age of 26, she has constantly worn a girl's dress, and been considered a female; nay, it is even asserted that some two or three years since she expressed a determination of becoming a nun, and actually passed three months of her noviciate among the *dames Hospitalieres* of Chartres. The death of her uncle, Denis Vivien, however, having secured to her a small property, her views changed, and she began to think of establishing herself otherwise in life; but, somehow or other, the young men of Allainville hesitated at espousing a damsel of twenty-six, with a rather suspicious looking chin, and Miss Rose Victoire Vivian remained in single blessedness. If public report is to be believed, this order of things was by no means satisfactory to the young lady; she grew restless and melancholy, fell into a fever, and went to consult a doctor, who, to her inexpressible surprise, assured her that, instead of being an old maid, she was neither more nor less than a young bachelor. The news at first perplexed, then pleased her; and, having communicated the fact to her astonished friends, her next step was to apply to the proper authorities, in order to have the registry of her birth rectified. On the 13th ult. her application came on to be heard, and the court appointed three physicians (Messrs. Marechal, Boniteau, and Bertron) to examine into and make report on the case.—This was done on the 1st inst. when the medical board, to the surprise of every body, pronounced the lady to be to all intents and purposes a gentleman, and a decree was consequently given in favor of her virility.—The moment judgment was given, we understand, Monsieur Rose Victoire Vivien walked away to the shop of the Sieur Chapelain, the most fashionable tailor in all Dreux, exchanged his petticoats for a dress more consistent with his newly acquired privileges, and, as all hopes of a husband are now out of the question, set off in search of a wife. It is not a little remarkable that according to the French journals, a similar application was made to the same tribunal no longer ago than May 1814, in behalf of one Marie Marguerite Morey, when two of the very same physicians (Messrs. Marechal and Boniteau) were called in, together with a third named Andre, and gave in a similar certificate; it is also added, that Mr. Mary Margaret Morey is at this moment a thriving farmer in the commune of Bu, with a very pretty wife, who is an excellent manager, and expects every day to present her husband with a fine little Master or Miss Morey.

Liverpool Albion.

In the towns and countries I have seen, I never saw a city or village yet, where miseries were not in proportion to the number of its ale-houses. In Rotterdam you may go through eight or ten streets without finding a public house. In Antwrep almost every second house seems an ale-house. In the one city all wears the appearance of happiness and warm affluence; in the other the young fellows walk about the street in shabby finery, their fathers sit at the door darning or knitting stockings, while their ports are filled with dung-hills. *Goldsmith.*

GOLD.—While the good people of North Carolina are getting to be—not extravagant, idle, luxurious and dissipated, as the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer would say—but independent and even rich, from the finding of this precious metal, we, too, of this state, may indulge in some golden anticipations. Many of the citizens of this district are alive up on the subject; some are gone to work, and have every prospect before them of making more than will pay for the time and expense bestowed. Major Gassaway Wilson, who resides about five miles from this place, has discovered a mine on his plantation, and is succeeding happily in procuring its riches He has not yet dug more than six feet deep, and each hand employed averages from 2 to $4 per day. *Yorkville Pioneer.*

MORE GOLD.—We are informed upon respectable authority, that gold has been discovered in four or five different places in Habersham county, of this state, and it is further stated that there are indications of its being as abundant in that region as in North Carolina. *Geo. Athenian.*

THE ONTARIO.—Captain Stephens, who is to command the U. S. ship of war Ontario, bound to the Mediterranean, arrived in New York, a day or two since from Middletown, Connecticut. Captain S. with the approbation of the navy department, has consented to receive as passenger Messrs. Stephen Gallatti and Constantine T. Ralli, two young Greeks who have just completed their education at Yale College, and are now about to return to their country. They are both from the island of Scio, having fortunately escaped the Turkish scimetar during the acting of the terrible tragedy which desolated its beautiful fields in 1822, and arrived on our shores—the former in the autumn of 1823, and the latter in the spring of 1824. Being now provided with a good education, they will return to their country at a most interesting crisis, and with the fairest prospect of usefulness.

We most certainly concur with the opinion of the Liverpool Courier, that 'it really does not appear that any great genius presides over the affairs of the Russian empire'—the genius is all on the other side. Sultan Mahmoud was born for a *volume* of history—the Czar for a short *chapter*. *N. Y. Courier.*

DEBT.—It is estimated in the last report of the Prison Discipline Society, that 75,000 persons are annually committed to prison in the United States for debt.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 2.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Anson. Clement Marshal, S. Wm. A. Morris, Joseph White, C.

Ashe. A. Mitchell, S. James Calloway. Zachariah Baker, C.

Buncombe. James Allen, S. David L. Swain. —— Orr C.

Burke. Merritt Burgin, S. David Newland Joseph Neill, C.

Chowan. Wm. Walton, S. Geo. Blair. Wm. Byrum, C.

Carteret. Otway Burns, S. John S. W. Hellen. David W. Borden, C.

Camden. Haywood S. Bell, S. T. Dozier, Abner Grandy, C.

Greene. W Moye, S. J. Harper, Arthur Speight, C.

Jones. Risden M. M'Daniel, S. Owen B. Cox. Alfred Stanly, C.

Lincoln. Daniel Hoke, S. Bartlett Shipp, Andrew H. Loretz, C.

New Hanover. Wm. B Mears, S. Patrick Murphey, Wm. S. Larkins, C.

Onslow. Edward Ward S. Richard B. Hatch. John B. Thompson, C.

Pasquotank. John Pool, S. Thos. Bell, Thos. Jordan, C.

Perquimons. Willis Riddick, S. Benjamin Mullen, Thos. Wilson, C.

Rytherford. John M Entire, S. Joseph M·D. Carson, James Graham. C.

Stokes. Gabriel T. Moore, S. John Banner, John Butner, C.

Tyrrel. John B. Beasley. S. Daniel N Bateman, Frederick Davenport. C.

Washington. Samuel Davenport, S. Thos. B. Haughton, James A. Chesson, C.

Wilkes. James Wellborn, S. M. Stokes. —— Horton. C.

Edenton Samuel T. Sawyer.

Hyde, Haywood and *Macon* are the only counties now remaining to be heard from.

CONGRESS.

1.	*Edenton district,*	Wm. B. Sheppard.
2.	*Halifax,*	Willis Alston.
3.	*Tarborough,*	Thomas H. Hall.
4.	*Newbern,*	Jesse Speight.
5.	*Wilmington,*	Gabriel Holmes.
6.	*Warren,*	Robert Potter.
7.	*Fayetteville,*	Edmund Deberry,
8.	*Hillsborough,*	Daniel L. Barringer.
9.	*Cassell,*	Augustine H. Sheppard.
10.	*Salisbury,*	John Giles.
11.	*Mecklenburg,*	Henry W. Connor.
12.	*Morgan,*	Samuel P. Carson.
13.	*Surry,*	Lewis Williams.

Cherokee Lands.—We learn from Gen. R. M. Saunders, who returned a few days since from the Cherokee nation, that himself and the Rev. Mr. Posey, the commissioner, succeeded in contracting with the claimants for reservations of land, in fifty-four cases, of 640 acres each; that there are three or four remaining cases, in which they expect to meet with no difficulty in obtaining: that the appropriation by congress $20,000, will more than cover the purchase and attending expenses: that it will be necessary for the commissioners again to visit the nation, to pay the money, take conveyances, &c. when they expect to make a final adjustment of the whole business; and that a part of these lands have already been sold by the state; but a large proportion are yet to sell, some of which are valuable.

The country is represented to us as healthy, and well suited to persons of small force, as stock of all kinds is raised to great advantage. The inhabitants of the new county of Macon evince much public spirit, in the opening of roads, the erection of public buildings, &c. Contracts have been made for the erection of a court house and jail, both of brick, at the price of about $7,000. There seems to be no doubt, that after another sale of the state lands, the county will become fully settled.

Gen. Saunders says he heard nothing of any disturbance between the Indians and the whites, in relation to the removal of the former beyond the Mississippi; that the talk of the president is considered as giving the *coup de grace* to the Indians within the limits of the state; that the old Indians express great unwillingness to remove, and nothing but dire necessity will ever induce them to sell the small portion of land which they still hold; that should the legislatures of this state and Tennessee follow the example of Georgia, in extending their laws over the Indians, and deny them the privilege of giving testimony, it will, in a great degree, force them to leave the country.—How far such a course of policy would accord with the principles of humanity and justice, remains with the legislature in its wisdom to determine.

Western Carolinian

Destructive Fresh.—The heavy rains which fell about twelve days since, so swelled the water courses on the borders of this state and South Carolina, that very extensive damage was sustained by the farmers, millers, &c. In Mecklenburg county, nearly every mill on Sugar Creek was carried off by the flood; in some instances, the *mill-stones* were swept off, and carried to the distaace of a mile, by the impetuous torrent. Mills on other streams, were destroyed—the dams broken up, and the buildings floated off. The low grounds were more extensively flooded than ever before known: a great deal of cotton and corn was destroyed, and more seriously damaged. In many fields of corn, where the stalks were 14 feet in height, nothing but the tassel was to be seen above the swelling flood.

The destructive effects of this fresh, are to be heard of all along the borders of North and South Carolina, to the sea board. In addition to the destruction of crops, mills, &c. there are serious apprehensions that much sickness will be engendered by this extensive overflowing of the low grounds: the pestiferous effluvia which a few warm sunny days will cause to rise from these grounds, after the subsidation of the water, must prostrate a great many of the inhabitants in the viciniyt of them, with agues and fevers. *West. Car.*

Death of Cows.—It has been so damp and rainy for some time past, that a disease has been engendered among the cattle, (called by some the black or red water) which is carrying them off fast. One gentleman in this town, has lost three or four; and others have lost one and two each. Some persons are of the opinion, that it is the *mushroom* which is killing their cattle. The disease is confined mostly to *milch cows.* Some hogs have died, apparently from the same cause. *Ib.*

On the subject of Indian hostilities, we find the subjoined paragraph in a late Richmond Whig. Instances have, we believe, occurred on the Georgia frontier, at least it has been so stated in the Georgia papers, wherein acts of murderous outrage have been committed on the white inhabitants, by *whites in the drsss of savages;* perhaps with a view of stimulating the excitement against these devoted wretches; and of stilling the voice of human justice at their oppression. There is none to tell the story of *their* wrongs. A Georgia paper admits that outrages have been committed on the frontiers, by white men in the dress of Indians. These practices are supposed to have had their share in bringing on the Seminole war. How do we know that the same thing is not practised with like views in the present day?

"We heartily subscribe to the sentiments of the National Intelligencer on the subject of Indian hostility generally, ou the new case just occurred in Missouri in particular. Is a white slain or wounded? Eight hundred newspapers publish it in all directions, but the children of the forest are massacred by the worse than savages who often compose our frontier population, often in cold blood, often upon the slightest pretence, often when they have given the original provocation, and accident only informs the world of the fact."

Balt. Patriot.

Advantage of Promptness.—A merchant, whose policy expired at 12 o'clock, called at the insurance office at half past 11, and obtained a renewal of it.—At 2 o'clock, the same day, his store and goods were reduced to ashes! This circumstance occurred at the late destructive fire in Augusta, Geo. What would have become of that man's fortune if he had thought it "would do as well after dinner."

While the workmen were employed in laying and soldering the iron pipes for conveying water, in Winchester, Va. a few days since, "electric shocks were produced to such a degree as to cause them to discontinue their labors during the remainder of the day. Several citizens who were standing by, got into the ditch and tried the experiment, when the effect was the same on all." The pipes are united in the same manner as those in this city; and the Winchester Republican remarks that "it was in driving closely the soldering load that the shocks were produced. The sun was nearly vertical—the thermometer at 93 degrees; the ditch somewhat damp, and the pipes warm from the action of the sun upon them. The principle is no doubt that of galvanism." *U. S. Gazette.*

Reform in the treatment of Turkish Ladies.—Accounts from Constantinople, mention that the Sultan has determined that the ladies of his empire shall adopt European customs. To set the example, the ladies of the imperial harem and the wives of the ministers have made their appearance in public, to the great astonishment of the Constantinopolitans, who could scarcely believe their own eyes when they saw these hitherto invisible beauties promenading openly in all the finery of Parisian millinery.

At a meeting of the directors of the State Bank on Tuesday last, Col. John Bell, of this city, was appointed cashier of the Salisbury branch of that institution, in the place of Col. Tharp, resigned.

We have pleasure in stating, for the information of merchants and others, who may have occasion to make payments to the north, that checks or bills of exchange on New-York can be obtained at the State Bank, in exchange for notes issued by the institution at Raleigh, at a premium of one half per cent; or at a premium of one and a half per cent. for other current bank notes. *Register.*

GOLD.—In April last we visited the gold region, and we have ever since been confident, that sooner or later, the precious metal would be found in this county. The similarity of our soil, the abundance of flint rock and soapstone, intermixed as it is with copper and iron pyrites, together with other indications, induced the opinion that there was gold in Wake. A few days since a gentleman who is concerned in a mine in Davidson county, discovered gold in a piece of quartz on the plantation of Mrs. Catharine Rhodes, a few miles west of this city. A very handsome specimen is said also to have been found in the same neighborhood on the land of Mr. John Rex. These discoveries will doubtless lead to more particular examinations, which, we feel certain, will develope deposits of considerable extent. *Ib.*

We were visited on Monday last, with one of the most violent storms of rain, within our recollection. It was attended with a high wind, which has, we fear, done great injury to the standing crops. Our water courses were much swollen, and in every direction we hear of bridges, mills and fences carried away. The stages have been very irregular in their arrival since the storm, and it was with great difficulty they could get along at all. We fear that its consequences have been more disastrous on the sea coast, and we wait in anxiety for particulars. *Ib.*

NORTH CAROLINA SILK.—We have seen a specimen of sewing silk, manufactured in Duplin county, in this state. It was white, the material extremely fine and glossy. Upon comparison with silk made in Connecticut, we gave the preference, as to the quality of the material, to the Duplin silk, and as to the manufacture, to the Connecticut. A number of pairs of stockings have been made of the Duplin silk, which we understand are equal in appearance, and much superior in durability, to those imported. The worms were fed on the common purple mulberry, which abounds in almost every part of the state; and upon comparison, its leaves were found to be more tender and nutritious than the leaves of the imported tree. *Wilmington Recorder.*

From a compiled table, says Niles Register, it appears that the exports of Cotton this season from four states, viz: Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, exceed those of last season, including foreign and coastwise, 80,491 bales.

The scenery along the valley of the Connecticut is far more beautiful than that of the Hudson. We took a view from the top of Mount Holyoke last Saturday morning. The sun does not shine upon a lovelier prospect. There are twenty six towns and villages embraced within the panorama, and supported by the richest meadows in America. The Connecticut is quietly winding among these villages like a silver ribbon. *N. Y. Com.*

A Boston letter writer says, that the theatre has been thronged to hear Miss Fanny Wright, although tickets are at fifty cents; and says that many of the ladies are headlong proselytes. The writer adds—"She is a cunning, eloquent woman, and gives her poison in a golden bowl—wraps up her demoralizing atheistical doctrines in specious flowery language, and the populace, composing the great mass of her audience, shout hosannas—to they know not what.

Of all the anti-societies which we have heard named, none pleases us so well as the Anti-neglect-to-pay-the-printer Society.—We hope branches will be established generally throughout the state, and all our delinquent subscribers become members.

SUICIDE.—A Scorpion, when he finds himself enclosed, and no way left him to escape, will bend his tail round and sting himself through the head.—And it is remarkable that this is the only animal in the creation, man excepted, that can be made to commit suicide.

An extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated July 28, says—"The Yellow Fever, which has prevailed some time among the shipping, has now completely entered the city, and is making many victims among the unacclimated."

Charleston, Aug. 22.

Reported Assassination of Mr. Poinsett.

Captain Voorhees, of the U. S. schr. Shark, arrived at Pensacola on the 1st inst. from a Cruize, and last from Trinidad. The Pensacola Gazette says, that "on the 20th July, Capt Voorhees understood at Trinidad, that letters had that day been received from Vera Cruz, stating that our minister, Mr. Poinsett, had been assassinated at the city of Mexico. This report was generally believed at Trinidad."

[Capt Marchand, of the schr. Eclipse, arrived at New Orleans, left Tampico, (Mexico) on or about the 19th July, but brings no such intelligence, from which circumstance we should hope that the report must be unfounded.]

The officers and crew of the Shark, have enjoyed excellent health, although much exposed on the coast of Cuba.

Capt. V. reports with confidence, that there are no pirates at present on the north side of the Island. *Courier.*

Mr. Baker, of Thetford, (Eng.) is about publishing Webster's American Dictionary, in two volumes, quarto. The abridgment of this work, executed by Mr. Worcester, of Masschusetts, is expected speedily to be published, and will be looked for with interest.

New-Orleans, August 3.

SUICIDE.—Mr. William M'Farlane Saul, Cashier of the Bank of Orleans, put an end to his existence yesterday afternoon, about six o'clock, by shooting himself with a pistol. The ball entered the left side, passed through the heart, and was extracted from his right side. At the moment he committed the act, a committee of the Board of Directors was occupied in examining the quarterly accounts and counting the cash. On the table in the direction, where he commited the suicide, a letter was found addressed to the board, in which Mr. Saul stated himself to de a defaulter to the bank in the sum of eight thousand dollars, and that he had no means of paying it. *Argus.*

The President of the United States, accompanied by the Secretary of War, left Washington City on the 19th ult. in the steam boat Potomac, on a visit to Old Point Comfort, for the benefit of his health.

A new eruption of Mount Etna took place in April last. The volcano burst out with amazing fury, and two craters had opened on the north side of the mountain.

The First Entry of the Turks into Europe.—The exploit by which the Turks first gained a footing in Europe may justly be deemed one of the most extraordinary in the history of their wars. The Hellespont which divides Asia Minor from Europe, was for a long time a barrier the invaders could not pass; for the sword, which had hewn them a path on the shore, could not answer as a boat to float them over the sea. The account is thus given by Mr. Upham, in his History of the Ottoman Empire:—'Solyman, the son of Orcan, a prince of distinguished policy and courage, inflamed by the example of incitements of his father, resolved upon the daring project of crossing the Hellespont on an open raft, under cover of the night; and he was followed in the determination by two resolute men of valour, named Fzes-beg and Fazit-beg, who with eighty resolute followers, were all of them landed safely on the European side of the strait. Not far off from the castle of Sestos was a small fort called Koirridocastron, or the Hog's Castle, of which Solyman and his followers made themselves easily masters; for, it being harvest time, most of the people were in their vineyards, or treading out their corn all night, as the custom of these countries is; and so actively did the Turkish prince avail himself of the interval afforded to him by the imbecility of the Greeks, that he soon passed over a body of 8,000 of his veteran soldiers. The wolf was indeed within the fold, as the care and diligence exerted in the fortifying of the small fort, and that of Madytus adjoining to it, might have sufficiently evinced that there was no intention of relinquishing the footing thus acquired; but the pride of the Cæsarian throne blinded its masters to the lamentable consequences, and the exigency was only recorded by a silly jest 'that there was but a hog-sty lost; alluding to the name of the castle. Solyman's strength daily increasing by the coming over of the Turks, and being left to pursue his progress unmolested, he proceeded to reduce the Chersonesus, and to menace Gallipoli. The governor, endeavouring to divert the danger, was overthrown and driven within the walls; and the same judicial blindness guiding the Greek councils, this important place was left to its fate, and Solyman in the year 1358, captured Gallipoli, the key of the Hellespont. This national loss, which brought the invader to the sea of Marmora, and almost within the range of view of the imperial city, excited no other sensation in the capital of Cæsara than the jest, that 'the Turks had now taken from them a pottle of wine.' The hog-sty and the pottle of wine so strengthened the power of Solyman, that he made great progress in the conquest of Thrace; and, by the advice of his father Orcan, began the plan of transplanting vast numbers of the Greek families across the straits into the depopulated districts of Asia Minor, while he crowded Thrace with his hardy and warlike Turkish soldiery. It is the observation of Knolles that these new comers, contrasting their rude habits with the refined luxury and riches of the Greeks, found themselves in a new world; and, inflamed by the spirit of the Koran and their natural desire of conquest, the Turks were ready and eager to undertake any enterprise, and to endure any toil, that could advance their empire. Contrasting this spirit with the apathy, imbecility, and dissensions of the Greeks, it cannot be wondered at that all things prospered with the Turks, and became more and more straitened and dangerous with the christians. Thus, in one year, did the principal part of the Chersonesus fall into the power of the Turks, and was apportioned out by Solyman amongst the followers and soldiers, 'as appears.' Knolles observes, 'by the graves and tombs of Ezes-beg and Fazit-beg, the two who first came over into Europe, and which are here well known.'

DIED.

In this county, on Tuesday the 25th inst. Miss *Sarah Boon,* daughter of John Boon, esq. in the 15th year of her age.

In this county, on Wednesday the 26th instant, Mrs. *Margaretta Blackwood,* wife of William Blackwood, sen. aged 72 years, leaving an extensive connexion of friends and relatives to lament her loss.

Near Paris, Tennessee, on the 13th of June last, Mr. *Thomas Riley,* aged 60 years; a native of this county.

A Camp-Meeting and Annual Conference will be held by the members and ministers of the Associated Methodists Churches, in Franklin county, on the first Thursday in October next, at Union chapel, twelve miles east of Oxford, and fifteen south east of Williamsborough. Ministers and members of all other denominations are hereby affectionately invited to attend, and co-operate with us in the work of the Lord.

September 1. 96—

NAVIGATION of NEW-HOPE.

THE persons residing on the river New-Hope, and others interested in the navigation of that stream, are requested to meet at D. B. Alsobrook's tavern, in Chapel Hill, on Saturday the 10th of October next, at 12 o'clock.

September 1. 96—

WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will give Cash for WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

James Webb.

September 1. 96—tf

WANTED.

AS an apprentice to the Printing Business, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age. He must bring good recommendations.

Inquire at this Office,

September 1. 96—

HORSES WANTED.

WANTED, a pair of gentle, well-broke CARRIAGE HORSES, the age not more than seven nor less than five, the colour gray, black, or bay.

Inquire at this Office.

September 1. 96—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes all those who are indebted to the estate of Willis and Sarah Roberts, deceased, to call and settle, as he wishes to settle the estate as soon as possible. For the accommodation of those to whom it will be more convenient, he will attend at Hillsborough on the second day of the next Superior Court.

Wm. H. Hall, *Adm'r.*

August 25. 95—3w

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator, with the will annexed on the rights and credits of the late John Umstead, dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

James Webb, *Adm'r.*

June 2. 84—6w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

THE CONTRAST.

Aws' wi' your lassies pinch'd up in the middle,
Drawn rearward their shoulders, and cramp'd ev'ry rib,
With cheeks like the lilly that faints in the valley,
Asham'd of the labor their *grand-mothers did.*

But give me the fine buxom lassie o' nature,
—As round as a melon, and plump as a seal;
Whose cheeks are as red as a sun-burst potatoe,
Whose finger can ply both the rake and the wheel.

Our grand-mothers surely had died broken hearted,
Could they had of the future a glance of the eye;
To see how their impious daughters had parted
With stout *linsey woolsey*, exotics to buy.

And hung up their distaffs, and burnt up their treadles,
And sung to their lap dogs their best lullaby,
Politely severing peas in the middle,
Instead of devouring a whole *pumpkin pie.*

Och! we dwindle away every strange generation:
Our wives are a' sickly—I've told you the why.
There will not be a man in the whole of the nation,
In fifty years more, that is bigger than I.

I'll tell you my height, 'tis just *three feet eleven;*
I'm haunted with hypo', spasmodics and spleen;
A poor sickly *dwarf*—inheriting evil,
Because that my mother *in fashion* has been,

Oh! had the tall Alps been the place of my model,
My mother a Moor, without sweet-cake and plum;
I then might have sprouted like Alick M'Donald,
And look'd down with pride upon
LITTLE TOM THUMB.

From Silliman's Journal.

OBSERVATIONS ON IGNIS FATUUS.

BY THE REV. JOHN MITCHELL.

Those luminous appearances, which are popularly called "Will-o'-wisp" and 'Jack-a-lantern," have been alike the object of vulgar superstition and philosophical curiosity; and notwithstanding all attempts to apprehend and subject them to examination, they are not much more the subjects of knowledge now than they were centuries ago They are still but an ignis fatuus to the philosopher, and a thing of mystery to the credulous.

I was myself, formerly, familiar with these appearances; they were of frequent occurrence near my father's residence, owing, probably, to the proximity of extensive wet grounds, over which they are usually seen. The house stood upon a ridge which sloped down on three sides to the beautiful meadows which form the margin of the Connecticut, and of its tributary creeks, and which owing to their own luxuriance and the deposites of the vernal freshets, are covered with rich and constantly decaying vegetable matter. From the circumstance, also, that we had no neighbors in the direction of these grounds a light could not be seen over them without attracting our notice. I mention this by way of suggesting, that probably the ignis fatuus, in consequence of its not being always distinguished from the lights of surrounding houses, and therefore exciting no cariosity, is oftener seen than it is supposed to be.

These mysterious luminaries used often to be seen by the fishermen; who plied their nets by night as well as by day. They commonly reported that they saw them a little above the surface of the meadow, dancing up and down, or gliding quietly along in a horizontal line. Some times two, or even three, would be seen together, skipping and dancing or sailing away in concert, as if rejoicing in their natural companionship. I might entertain you with abundance of fabulous accounts of them; the offspring of imaginations tinctured with superstition, and of minds credulous from a natural love of the marvellous. Fables, however, are of little value for the purpose of science: if the following account of some of the phenomena of the ignis fatuus, shall, with the observations of others, contribute towards a true theory of its nature, you will think them worthy a place in your Journal.

A friend of mine returning from abroad late in the evening, had to cross a strip of marsh. As he approached the causeway, he noticed a light towards the opposite end, which he supposed to be a lantern in the hand of some person whom he was about to meet. It proved, however, to be a solitary flame, a few inches above the marsh, at the distance of a few feet from the causeway. He stopped some time to look at it; and was strongly tempted, notwithstanding the miriness of the place, to get nearer to it, for the purpose of closer examination. It was evidently a vapour, [phosphuretted hydrogen?] issuing from the mud, and becoming ignited, or at least luminous, in contact with the air. It exhibited a flickering appearance, like that of a candle expiring in its socket; alternately burning with a large flame and then sinking to a small taper; and occasionally, for a moment, being extinct. It constently appeared over the same spot.

With the phenomena exhibited in this instance, I have been accustomed to compare those exhibited in other instances, whether observed by myself or others; and generally making due allowance for the illusion of the senses and the credulity of the imagination in a dark and mysty night, [for it is on such nights that they usually appear,] I have found these phenomena sufficient for explanation of all the fantastic tricks which are reported of these phantoms.

They are supposed to be endowed with a locomotive power. They appear to recede from the spectator, or to advance towards him. But this may be explained without a commotion, by their variation in respect to quantity of flame. As the light dwindles away, it will seem to move from you, and with a velocity proportioned to the rapidity of it diminution. Again as it grows longer, it will appear to approach you. If it expires, by several flickerings or flashes, it will seem to skip from you, and when it re-appears you will easily imagine that it has assumed a new position. This reasoning accounts for their apparent motion, either to or from the spectator; and I never could ascertain that they moved in any other direction, that is, in a line oblique or perpendicular to that in which they first appeared. In one instance indeed, I thought this was the fact, and what struck me as more singular, the light appeared to move, with great rapidity, directly against a very strong wind. But after looking some time, I reflected that I had not changed the direction of my eye at all, whereas if the apparent motion had been real, I ought to have turned half round. The deception was occasioned by the motion of the wind itself—a stake standing in a rapid stream will appear to move against the current.

It is a common notion that the ignis fatuus cannot be approached, but will move off as rapidly as you advance. This characteristic is mentioned in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia. It is doubtless a mistake. Persons attempting to approach them, have been deceived perhaps as to their distance, and finding them farther off than they imagined, have proceeded a little way and given over, under the impression that pursuit was vain. An acquaintance of mine, a plain man, told me that he actually stole up close to one, and caught it in his hat, as he thought;—"and what was it?" I asked. "It wasn't nothin." On looking into his hat for the "shining jelly," it had wholly disappeared. His motions had dissipated the vapor, or perhaps his foot had closed the orifice from which it issued. To this instance another may be added. A young man and woman walking home from an evening visit, approached a light which they took for a lantern carried by some neighbor, but which, on actually passing it, they found it to be borne by no visible being: and taking themselves to flight, burst into the nearest house, with such precipitation as to overturn the furniture, and impart no small share of their fright to the family.

The circumstance that these lights usually appear over marshy grounds, explains another popular notion respecting them; namely, that they possess the power of beguiling persons into swamps and fens. To this superstition Parnal alludes in his fairy tale, in which he makes Will-o'-the-wisp one of his dancing faries.

"Then Will who bears the wispy fire,
To trail the swains among the mire," &c.

In a misty night, they are easily mistaken for the light of a neighboring house, and the deceived traveller directing his course towards it, meets with fences, ditches, and other obstacles, and by perseverance, lands at length, quite bewildered, in the swamp itself. By this time, he perceives that the false lamp is only a mischievous jack-a-lantern. An adventure of this kind I remember to have occurred in my own neighborhood. A man left his neighbor's house late in the evening, and at daylight had not reached his own a quarter of a mile distant; at which his family being concerned, a number of persons went out to hunt for him. We found him near a swamp, with soiled clothes and a thoughtful countenance, reclining by a fence. The account he gave was, that he had been led into the swamp by a jack-a-lantern. His story was no doubt true, and yet had little of the marvellous in it. The night being dark, and the man's senses a little disordered withal, by a glass too much of his neighbor's cherry, on approaching his house, he saw a light, and not suspecting that it was not upon his own mantle, made towards it. A bush or a bog might have led to the same place, if he had happened to take it for his chimney top.

From the Athenian.

THE INFIDEL AUTHORS.

There is something in the idea of eternity, of death and judgment, which will impress the reflecting mind with solemnity and awe. Many centuries ago, when men were more ignorant than they are now, the credulous were imposed upon by priestcraft, and all, even the most skeptical, had their imaginations so fired by superstitious enthusiasm, as to become fanatic. This period, which has ever since been called the dark age, passed away; and as the growth of science and the extension of knowledge began to unfold the absurdities of the popish supremacy, we find man, who is ever on one extreme or the other, verging rapidly towards skepticism and unbelief. Then Shaftesbury and Brolingbroke first openly opposed christianity, and largely contributed to introduce that abandonment of moral virtue and chastity which was so peculiar to that age. Since then, from time to time, men have come forward and opposed the doctrines of the bible with an energy that would have honored a better cause. And as if Deity intended that the strength of his work should be tested by the power of the engine brought to bear against it, these men have been gifted with talents beyond nature. They laboured, they wrote and argued, as if the happiness of all mankind depended on their efforts; they touched every passion, they blinded every sense, to lead men from the belief of divine revelation And what does their creed offer its votaries in lieu of the delusion they say hangs over them? Death and cold annihilation! Do they offer happiness or contentment in this world, or peace to the weary and unfortunate in the next? If the happiness of man, either now or hereafter, had been their object, far better had they exerted their talents in support of the doctrines they attempted to overthrow. I knew a widow—she was friendless and poor, but had seen better days—she was pious, and enjoyed the comforts of religion in all its pure ecstacy. She had a son,—he was her youngest; he possessed a mind capable of vast improvement, and a disposition suceptible of any impression which time or circumstance might make upon it.—He had arrived at that age when he was to stand at the helm of his own affairs, and assume the responsibility of guiding his bark onward over the wide ocean of destiny. Though no crime stained the purity of his character—though he had honoured himself and her by his literary acquirements—his mother watched him with concern and anxiety. His angelic spirit she knew (for she had often seen him tried) would drive before the blast that blew strongest. She knew that at his age the happening of a single circumstance would give direction to his career, and point to his destiny. It is not surprising then, that when she discovered the infidel authors interspersed among other works he had selected for a course of reading, that her blood should first chill, then rush burning to her brain, then thrill again to her heart, leaving her countenance pale and languid. It is not surprising that her feelings, first excited, then agitated, then ebbing and flowing, in the turbulence of restless anxiety, should finally subside into pious resignation to the providence of God, and vent themselves in complaining accusations against those men, who, with such malicious deliberation, had laid a snare for unwary youth. Hitherto, murmured she to herself, I looked upon these men with indifference, as having wasted their time, and egregiously misapplied their talents; but now when my youngest son, my child, not yet mature in his intellect, is brought to grapple in argument and contend against men whose powers of reasoning have shaken the firmest divines, O! how cruel they do appear! Hume and Tom Paine ought to have been content with turning themselves from the truth; surely it was not necessary that my son should be sacrificed at the shrine of their cold-blooded misanthropy. Do they know how many mothers have wept over the infidelity of their sons? If they do, I know that every tear must add another fang to that worm that never dies. But her murmurings fell like cold water on the cold hard stone. Fifteen years passed away, they passed rapidly, for they were borne on the car of time, and I was called to witness the dying scene of this young man. He had long wasted with consumption; he had travelled on to the end of life; I saw him with one foot yet on time, the other thrust forward beyond the confines of this world; but where was it to find hold, whether on the shores of eternal duration or in the gulph of primeval oblivion, he knew not, he cared not; braced up by the sternness of infidel philosophy, he asked no aid; the cloud of death passed his visage, he knit his brows in silence, and a half suppressed groan sounded the dirge of his passing spirit. I have witnessed many scenes of distress, I have attended many death beds, but the grim horror of this one excelled them all. For a mortal man to walk deliberately into the full effulgence of assembled heaven, and that too, under the full conviction that he is not there to remain, can but fill the mind with solemnity. If the sufferings of the damned are measured by their guilt, and if their guilt is measured by the evil they do in this world, how deeply damned must be the infidel authors. TRIO.

FROM SCHILLER'S GHOST SEER.

The wedding day came and Lorenzo received his trembling bride on the altar. The day passed away and a costly feast awaited the cheerful guests, in a gaily lighted hall. The happy old man was desirous that the whole country should share his happiness; all the gates of his palace were thrown open, and welcome were all who commended his happiness. Amid this throng was—the narrator stopped, and in the horror of expectation we drew in our breath. Among this throng therefore, he continued, my attention was drawn by some one at my side, towards a certain Franciscan Monk who stood as motionless as a column, he was gaunt and tall, his face of an ashy pale, with a look full of earnestness and sorrow fixed upon the bridal party. The joy which smiled on the faces of all those around him, seemed not to make the slightest impression upon him, he preserved the same unchanged seriousness of mien, standing like a bust among the living. The strangeness of this sight, which had a deeper effect upon me as I met it in the ardour of pleasure, forming a contrast to all that surrounded me in such a striking manner, left a lasting impression upon any soul. Often I attempted to withdraw my eyes from that terrific figure, but involuntarily they fell again upon it; and found it each time unaltered. I pushed my companion, and he did his; the same curiosity, the same surprise, ran through the whole company; the conversation was at an end, there was a sudden general pause; the monk seemed unconcerned. He stood motionless, and always the same, his serious, mournful eye still directed towards the bridal pair. The sight of him terrified every guest; the young countess alone found her own grief seated in the countenance of this stranger, and clung with silent delight to the only person of the company which seemed to understand to share her grief. Gradually the company began to disperse, midnight was past, the music died gradually away, the lights burned few and dim, the conversation slow and lunguid, and yet more empty the darkning bride-hall had became; the monk stood motionless, always himself with the same quiet and mournful glance directed at the bridal pair.

The table is removed, the guests disperse themselves here and there, the family gathers into a narrower circle, the monk remains in this narrower circle uninvited. I know not how it was, that no one ventured to accost the monk; but nobody did accost him. Already were her female attendants gathering around the trembling bride, who cast an appealing look towards the stranger; the stranger did not return it.

The gentleman collect themselves in the same manner round the bridegroom—there was an anxious pause. 'That we should be all thus happy,' began finally the old man, who among all persons alone did not seem to take notice of the unknown, or not to wonder at him—'that we are thus happy,' said he, 'and my son Hieronymo absent!"

'Have you invited him, and he is not come?' inquired the monk. This was the first time he had opened his month. We looked at him with horror.

'Alas! he is gone, where no one returns,' replied the old man. 'Reverend sir, you do not understand me. My son Hieronymo is dead.'

'Perhaps he is only afraid to make his appearance in such a company,' continued the monk. 'Who knows how he may look, thy son Hieronymo! Let him hear the voice which he heard for the last time! Bid thy son Lorenzo call him.'

'What does this mean?' murmured all. Lorenzo changed colour. I confess that my hair began to stand on end.

The monk meanwhile approached the side-board, where he took a full wine-glass and put it to his lips: 'The memory of our dear Hieronymo!' cried he, 'let all who hold him dear follow my example.'

'Whoever you may be, reverend sir,' cried at last the marquis, 'you have mentioned the name of one very dear to me.—You are welcome! come, my friends! (turning himself towards us and passing the glasses) let not a stranger put us to the blush! To the memory of my son Hieronymo.' Never, I think, was a health drank with less zest. A glass still remains full there. 'Why refuses my son Lorenzo to drink this friendly toast?' Lorenzo received the glass trembling, from the monk's hand—trembling he carried it to his lips: 'To the memory of my dearly beloved brother Hieronymo,' stammered he, and shuddering put down the glass.

'This is my murderer's voice!" cried a terrific figure, which all at once rose up amongst us, clad in bloody garments and disfigured with ghastly wounds.

My senses had forsaken me the moment that I cast my eyes upon the figure, and the same with every other person. When we recovered our presence of mind, Lorenzo struggled in the agonies of death. Monk and apparition had both disappeared.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber in this way would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his store two doors above his old stand; where he intends keeping a general assortment, which he will sell low for cash.

David Kyle.

August 25. 95—3w

To Printers and Publishers.

THE Subscriber having added the manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing, and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able from such experience, to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight,) with the business of type founding, he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the Printers of the United States.

His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth, or insult common sense, by pretending to any "increased facilties, in the manufacture," (for there are no other "facilities" at present in this city, than they were twelve years ago, when type where from 40 to 50 per cent higher than at present,) nor have the "materials used in making printing types been so greatly reduced," as to bear any proportion to the reduction been "induced" by competition, and an over in the prices of type. But the reduction has ebaring disposition in some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type, plain and ornamental, for book and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, constanly on hand in such quantity as to supply any order at a short notice. In the choice of Book-letter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability.

He also keeps a complete Printers' Warehouse, (the only one in this city,) and can furnish a complete Printing office at very short notice.

The follwing are his Prices at a credit of six months, for approved notes or acceptances—or a discount of five per cent. will be made for cash:

Six lines Pica and all larger	$ 30	Long Primer,	40
Double Pica, to five lines Pica,	32	Burgeois,	46
Great Primer,	34	Brevier,	56
English,	36	Minion,	70
Pica,	36	Nonpareil,	90
Small Pica,	38	Leads,	30
		Quotations,	30

The prices on ornamental and fancy type have been reduced in a greater proportion.

Stereotyping will be done at the lowest prices, in the best manner as heretofore.

Publishers of Newspapers in the State of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, who give the above three conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to $2 50, payable in type, or in settlement of account.

J. HOWE,
Corner of Crown and Callowhill-sts.
August 1. 95—3w

TEN CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th inst., a bound boy by the name of JOHN EVANS, about seventeen years of age, a dark mulatto, near six feet high. All persons are therefore forbid harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law. Ten cents reward will be given for his apprehension, but no charges paid.

Isaac Jackson.

August 25.